ANNUAL REPORT

Manitoba Heritage Resources Impact Assessment Program

Fiscal Year 1998-1999

Manitoba
Culture, Heritage
and Tourism
Historic Resources
Hon. Diane McGifford
Minister

On the cover: *Asessippi Ski Hill, located along the Shell River north of Russell, under construction (photo Historic Resources Branch).*

100-05988/

Table of Contents

A.	Introduction	1
B.	Referral Screening	4
C.	Heritage Resource Impact Assessments Conducted in 1998 – 1999	8
D.	Results of Major Projects	13
	Seven Sisters Redevelopment	14
	Redwood Brewery Soil Remediation	15
	Pine Falls Paper Company ISWA Road	17
	Greene Avenue Burial	19
	Normand Park Burial	21
	Main – Norwood Bridge Construction	23
	Lower Churchill River Weir	25
	Grand Rapids Cemetery	27
	Buffalo Point First Nation	29
	Manitoba Theatre For Young People	31
E.	References Cited	33
	Appendix 1. Heritage Resources Screening Criteria	35
	Appendix 2. Basic Policy Statement Relative to Heritage Resources	36

A. Introduction

The Heritage Resources Act (1986) encourages and facilitates the identification, preservation and protection of Manitoba's heritage resources. The Act provides for "heritage resource impact assessments" (HRIAs) to reduce the prospect of last minute discovery, and possible destruction, of heritage resources at land development sites. HRIAs are administered and facilitated by the Historic Resources Branch of Manitoba Culture, Heritage and Tourism.

Heritage resources are works of nature or human endeavor that have cultural, natural, scientific or aesthetic value. Artifacts such as stone arrowheads, broken pottery, or palaeontological fossils and features such as encampment sites, homesteads, landscapes and buildings are all considered to be heritage resources.

A heritage resource impact assessment is a written evaluation of the effect that a proposed development may have upon heritage resources at a site or a group of sites. The assessment outlines the project, describes the cultural and natural context of the development, identifies the impact of the project, and recommends ways to avoid or lessen its impact on heritage resources or human remains.

To facilitate the HRIA process, the Historic Resources Branch has established an extensive referral network with government permitting and licensing agencies. Referrals are examined to determine the potential for impact to known or potential heritage resources. Appendix 1 contains a summary of the screening criteria used to evaluate projects. These criteria are based upon a document prepared by the Association of Manitoba Archaeologists (1986).

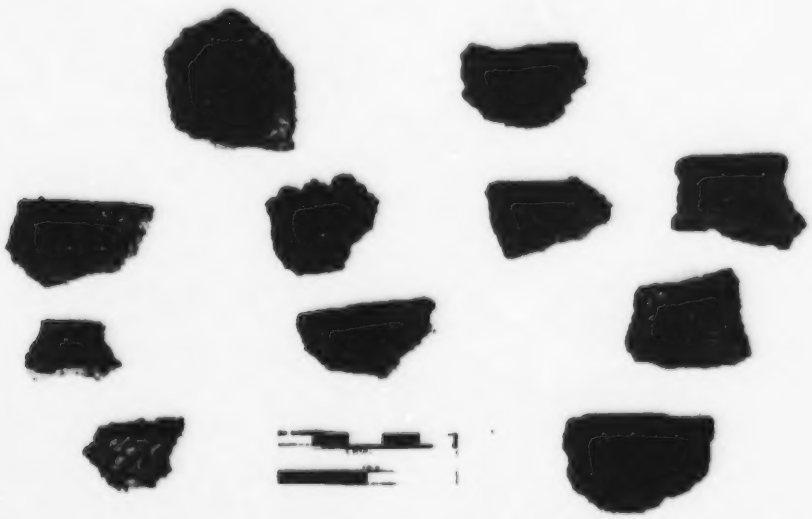
It is often necessary to have an archaeologist examine a proposed project site to determine the presence or absence, nature and extent of heritage resources before an impact assessment is requested. This pre-impact assessment is conducted by Branch staff when there is reason to believe that heritage resources or human remains may be adversely affected by a proposed project. If significant resources are confirmed, an HRIA is conducted by a qualified archaeologist before the development proceeds. Frequently projects are monitored as they proceed, so that any heritage resources or human remains that may be uncovered can be identified and properly managed.

The following report summarizes the results of the HRIA activities that were conducted in Manitoba during the 1998-1999 fiscal year. Because projects often require more than one fiscal year to complete, there is no direct correlation between those identified as requiring either a pre-HRIA or HRIA and the number of field projects completed by either the Branch or heritage consultants.

For further information about *The Heritage Resources Act* or the HRIA process, please contact:

Manitoba Culture, Heritage and Tourism
Historic Resources Branch
Main Floor, 213 Notre Dame Avenue
Winnipeg, MB R3B 1N3
PHONE (204) 945-1830; TOLL FREE 1-800-282-8069, ext. 1830
FAX (204) 948-2384
Email: jwachs@gov.mb.ca

Stone projectile points are examples of heritage resources (photo Historic Resources Branch).



Sherds of Aboriginal pottery are also heritage resources (photo Historic Resources Branch).

St. James Anglican Church in Winnipeg, built in 1852, is an example of a structural heritage resource (photo Historic Resources Branch).

Dinnerware plates, cups and saucers are examples of historic heritage resources (photo Historic Resources Branch).

B. Referral Screening

In 1998-1999, the Historic Resources Branch screened 912 proposed development projects located within Manitoba Culture, Heritage and Citizenship's seven geographical regions (Figure 1) to identify those with potential adverse effects on heritage resources (Table 1). Of the projects screened, no concerns were identified with 873 or 96% of them. The remaining 39 projects required further assessment to determine the extent and nature of potential impacts (Table 2).

Many of the types of developments, such as quarries and oil wells, are self explanatory; others require clarification. The Branch reviews applications made to Manitoba Environment for the licensing of developments that are subject to provisions of *The Environment Act*. This act requires proponents to identify the various environmental, social and cultural effects of their projects, including potential impacts to heritage resources. Branch staff also participate in a number of Technical Advisory Committees, comprised of representatives from various government departments, who meet regularly to discuss specific projects.

The Lands Branch of Manitoba Natural Resources administers *The Crown Lands Act*. Applications for land use activities on Crown lands throughout the province are reviewed by the Historic Resources Branch. These applications range from permits, to leases and sales. In addition, lands released to First Nations as unfulfilled Treaty Land Entitlements are reviewed. These usually involve Crown land in more remote portions of the Province.

Manitoba Rural Development also refers projects to the Branch. Most rural municipalities have formulated development plans describing acceptable land use activities. These plans can be amended and are reviewed regularly. In addition, adjacent municipalities have formed planning districts and have drafted development plans outlining types of acceptable land use practices. Amendments to these plans are also reviewed by the Branch. When new districts are formed, or previous development plans revised, the Branch provides an inventory of the heritage resources contained in the study area, as well as a basic policy statement (Appendix 2).

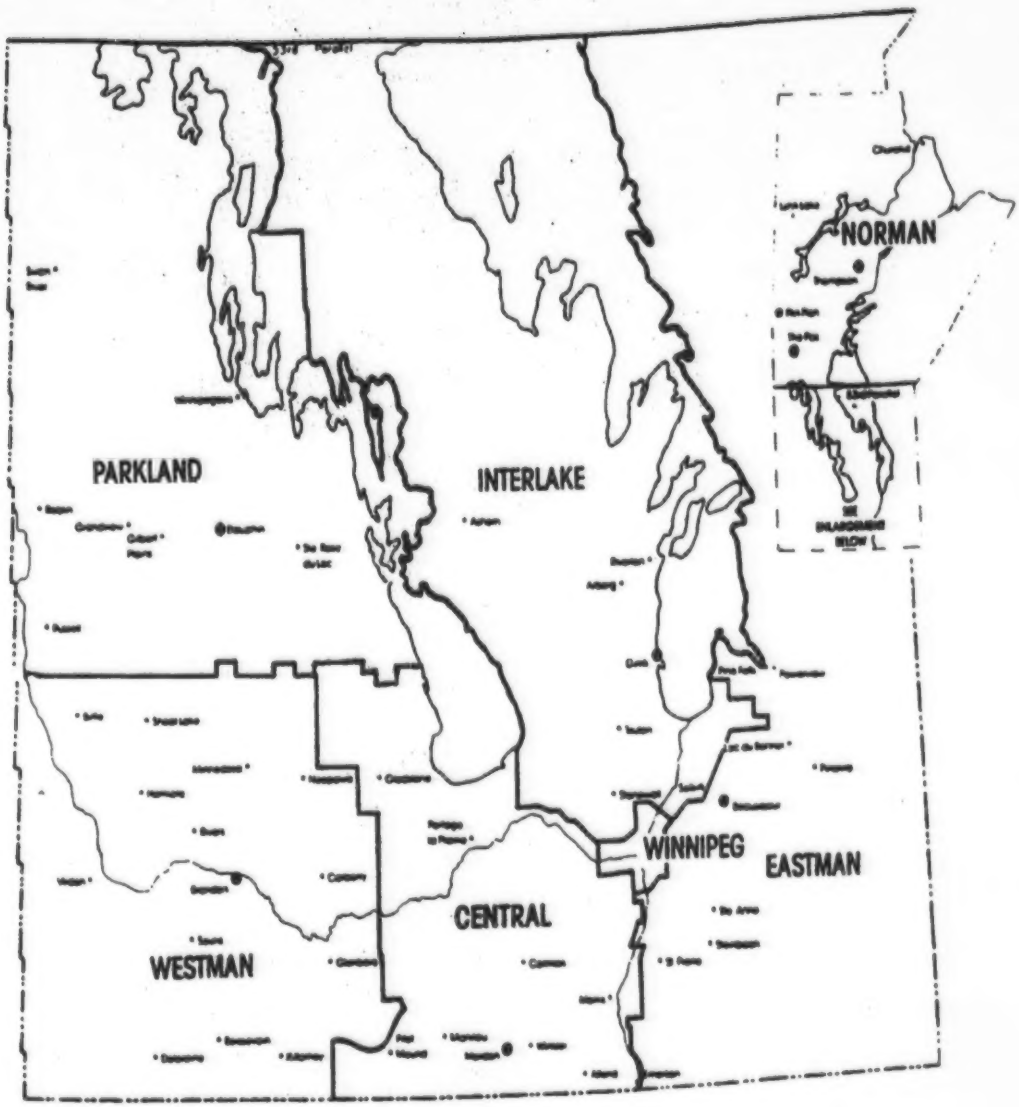


Figure 1. Manitoba Culture, Heritage and Citizenship's Regional Divisions.

Table 1. Summary of 1998-1999 HRIA Screening by Departmental Region *

AGENCY		CENT	EAST	INTER	NORM	PARK	WEST	WPG	TOTAL
ENERGY & MINES	Quarries	4	31	23	30	23	2	0	113
	Oil Wells	0	0	0	0	0	23	0	23
ENVIRONMENT	Licenses	30	20	6	10	8	24	7	105
GOVERNMENT SERVICES	Land Management	22	13	6	0	22	12	15	90
HIGHWAYS	Planning	0	2	0	2	0	1	0	5
HOUSING		1	0	2	0	0	1	1	4
NATURAL RESOURCES									
Lands Branch	Exchanges	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	2
	Aboriginal Land Claims	0	10	0	5	0	13	0	28
	Permits/ Leases	2	15	5	2	1	5	0	30
	Sales	5	14	50	13	30	18	1	131
Water Resources		14	4	0	0	0	0	0	18
RURAL DEVELOPMENT	Municipal Plans	7	5	0	4	1	9	0	26
	Planning Districts	5	13	4	1	1	19	0	43
	Subdivisions	5	52	0	21	46	34	0	158
	Zoning	2	6	1	0	2	13	0	24
Water Services		1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
MANITOBA HYDRO		0	3	0	4	0	1	1	9
MUNICIPAL PROJECTS		1	3	1	1	0	1	0	7
AGENCIES/ CORPORATIONS		0	2	0	1	1	4	0	8
SPECIAL PROJECTS		0	2	0	12	0	1	0	15
CITY OF WINNIPEG									
Land Development Services	Subdivisions							23	23
Community Planning Committee	Zoning							48	48
Plan Winnipeg								1	1
1998-1999 TOTAL		98	195	99	107	135	181	97	912

*CENT - CENTRAL; EAST - EASTMAN; INTER - INTERLAKE; NORM - NORMAN; PARK - PARKLAND; WEST - WESTMAN; and WPG - WINNIPEG

Manitoba

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(204) 945-4330
(204) 948-2008 Fax

June 14, 2000

NOTE REGARDING MANITOBA HERITAGE RESOURCES IMPACT ASSESSMENT PROGRAM ANNUAL REPORT.

1997/1998 IS STILL IN THE APPROVAL STAGE AND HAS NOT BEEN PUBLISHED YET.

Table 2. 1998-1999 HRIA Referrals Screened with Potential Impacts *

AGENCY		CENT	EAST	INTER	NORM	PARK	WEST	WPG	TOTAL
ENERGY & MINES	Quarries	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2
ENVIRONMENT	Licenses	5	1	2	1	1	1	1	12
GOVERNMENT SERVICES	Land Management	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
NATURAL RESOURCES									
Lands Branch	Permits	0	5	0	0	0	1	0	6
	Sales	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	2
Water Resources		1	1	0	0	0	0	0	2
RURAL DEVELOPMENT									
Community Economic Development	Subdivisions	1	1	0	0	0	2	0	4
	Zoning	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
MANITOBA HYDRO		0	1	0	1	0	1	1	4
MUNICIPAL PROJECTS		0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
AGENCIES/ CORPORATIONS		0	1	0	0	0	1	0	2
SPECIAL PROJECTS		0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2
1998-1999 TOTAL		9	14	3	4	1	6	2	39

* CENT - CENTRAL; EAST - EASTMAN; INTER - INTERLAKE; NORM - NORMAN; PARK - PARKLAND; WEST - WESTMAN; and WPG - WINNIPEG

C. Heritage Resource Impact Assessments Conducted in 1998-1999

To facilitate the HRIA process and to determine the presence or absence, nature and extent of heritage resources before an impact assessment is requested, Branch staff may carry out pre-impact assessments (pre-HRIAs) of proposed projects. A pre-HRIA consists of a physical examination of the location of a development and may include subsurface testing. Once the pre-HRIA is completed, the referring agency and developer are informed of the results of the investigation and, depending upon Branch findings, a HRIA may be required. If so, the Branch provides guidelines for conducting HRIAs and works with proponents to develop terms of reference for projects based on the pre-impact studies. These terms of reference and guidelines ensure that proponents' costs are minimized. Staff held 24 of the 50 heritage permits issued pertaining to pre-impact and impact assessments in 1998-1999. These Branch projects are summarized in Table 3.

The Branch's *Guidelines* describe the HRIA process. Because implementing provisions of *The Heritage Resources Act* involves collaboration between proponents and the Branch, the responsibilities of each within the review process are outlined in detail. The *Guidelines* consist of several components or "modules" dealing with one specific aspect of conducting a heritage resource impact assessment. Modules presently comprising the *Guidelines* are:

I. An Introduction to Heritage Resource Impact Assessment
II. Submission of a Development Proposal for Review by the Historic Resources Branch
III. Land-Based Development Projects and the Screening Criteria Used to Evaluate Their Impact upon Archaeological Heritage Resources
IV. Predicting the Locations of Heritage Resources in the City of Winnipeg
V. Heritage Resource Management Consultants Operating in Manitoba
VI. Contents and Format of a Heritage Resource Impact Assessment
VII. A Guide to Completing the Manitoba Archaeological Site Inventory Form

Heritage consultants held 26 of the 50 heritage permits issued pertaining to pre-impact and impact assessments in 1998-1999. The results of these assessments are summarized in Table 4.

Table 3. Pre-HRIAs and HRIAs Conducted by the Historic Resources Branch 1998-1999

Project	Permit	Permit Holder	Location and Region	Results
PARADISE VALLEY GOLF COURSE	A14-97	C.G. Hill	SE 10-11-20 WPM WESTMAN	Pre-1640 A.D. heritage resources recovered
ASESSIPPI SKI HILL	A22-98	K.D. McLeod	32-22-28 WPM PARKLAND	No heritage resources recovered
RTK HOLDING	A28-98	C.G. Hill	NE 32-12-18 EPM EASTMAN	Pre-1640 A.D. heritage resources recovered
SEVEN SISTERS TOWNSITE	A29-98	C.G. Hill	Winnipeg River and Whitemouth River EASTMAN	Pre-1640 A.D. heritage resources recovered (See Page 14)
MOSAKAHIKEN CREE NATION SCHOOL STUDY	A30-98	C.G. Hill	Mosakahiken (Moose Lake) Cree Nation NORMAN	No heritage resources recovered
REDWOOD BREWERY SOIL REMEDIATION	A31-98	K.D. McLeod	77 Redwood Avenue WINNIPEG	Post-1870 heritage resources recovered (See Page 15)
AVERY COTTAGE SUBDIVISION	A35-98	C.G. Hill	SW 14-3-13 WPM WESTMAN	No heritage resources recovered
SUTTON COTTAGE SUBDIVISION	A36-98	C.G. Hill	NW 23-3-14 WPM WESTMAN	Pre-1640 A.D. heritage resources recovered
PINE FALLS PAPER ISWA ROAD	A37-98	C.G. Hill	East Side Lake Winnipeg EASTMAN	Pre-1640 A.D. heritage resources recovered (See Page 17)
PR 220 UPGRADE	A39-98	C.G. Hill	Oak Hammock Marsh INTERLAKE	No heritage resources recovered
WINNIPEGOSIS AREA	A41-98	C.G. Hill	PARKLAND	No heritage resources recovered
CROWN LAND SALE	A48-98	C.G. Hill	NE 26-16-12 EPM EASTMAN	Held until 1999
CROWN LAND SALE	A49-98	C.G. Hill	NW 22-16-12 EPM EASTMAN	No heritage resources recovered
CHURCHILL RIVER DIVERSION	A51-98	D.K. Riddle	Mynarski Lakes area NORMAN	Previously recorded sites revisited and new sites recorded
OPASKWAYAK CREE/ CLEARWATER LAKE	A52-98	D.K. Riddle	Clearwater Lake NORMAN	No heritage resources recovered
GREENE AVENUE BURIAL	A53-98	K.D. McLeod	194 Greene Avenue WINNIPEG	*Ca.* 1875 human remains recovered (See Page 19)
R.M. GRANDVIEW WATER PIPELINE	A55-98	C.G. Hill	R.M. of Grandview PARKLAND	0 – 1640 A.D. heritage resources recovered
MASKWA MINE ROAD UPGRADE	A56-98	C.G. Hill	W ½ 26-18-15 EPM on the Bird River EASTMAN	No heritage resources recovered

Table 3. Continued

Project	Permit	Permit Holder	Location and Region	Results
GILLAM CEMETERIES	A60-98	D.K. Riddle	Gillam Area NORMAN	No heritage resources recovered
SOUTH INDIAN LAKE FERRY APPROACHES	A61-98	D.K. Riddle	South Indian Lake NORMAN	No heritage resources recovered
ST. FRANÇOIS XAVIER SENIOR'S HOUSING	A63-98	D.K. Riddle	R.L. 37 to 41, Parish of St. François Xavier CENTRAL	No heritage resources recovered
CARTIER, ST. FRANÇOIS XAVIER & HEADINGLEY WATER PIPELINE	A64-98	D.K. Riddle	Various Locations CENTRAL	No heritage resources recovered
SETTLER'S COVE	A66-98	D.K. Riddle	R. L. 27, Parish of Kildonan WINNIPEG	No heritage resources recovered
NORMAND PARK BURIAL	A68-98	K. D. McLeod	Normand Park Drive WINNIPEG	100 B.C. – 700 A.D. heritage resources recovered (See Page 21)

Table 4. Summary of HRIAs Conducted by Heritage Consultants and Institutions in 1998-1999

Proponent	Permit	Permit Holder	Location and Region	Results
MAPLE LEAF	A1-98	Quaternary Consultants Ltd.	Brandon WESTMAN	Ca. 700 to 1640 A.D. heritage resources recovered
CANWEST GLOBAL BASEBALL STADIUM (MIND FIELD)	A16-98	Quaternary Consultants Ltd.	North of Pioneer Boulevard WINNIPEG	No heritage resources recovered
MANITOBA HYDRO	A18-98	Northern Lights Heritage Services	Sprague Creek Area EASTMAN	No heritage resources recovered
CITY OF WINNIPEG	A24-98	Quaternary Consultants Ltd.	Main/Norwood Bridges WINNIPEG	Post-1830 A.D. heritage resources recovered (See Page 23)
INTERPROVINCIAL PIPELINE	A27-98	Fedirchuk - McCullough	Morden and Thornhill Mounds CENTRAL	No significant heritage resources recovered
MANITOBA HYDRO	A32-98 A38-98	Northern Lights Heritage Services	Lower Churchill River NORMAN	Undated cairn burial recovered (See Page 25)
CITY OF WINNIPEG	A34-98	Quaternary Consultants Ltd.	Main Street Reconstruction Alexander – Higgins WINNIPEG	No significant heritage resources recovered
TRANSCANADA PIPELINE	A40-98	Quaternary Consultants Ltd.	Whitemud River WESTMAN	No significant heritage resources recovered
WAPELLA PIPELINES MANITOBA INC.	A45-98	Fedirchuk McCullough	Virden area WESTMAN	No heritage resources recovered
MANITOBA HYDRO	A50-98	Northern Archaeological Adventures	Threepoint Lake NORMAN	Post-1640 A.D. heritage resources recovered
TRANSCANADA PIPELINES LTD.	A54-98	Western Heritage Services	1, 2, & 3-14-27 WPM WESTMAN	Undated insignificant heritage resources recovered
MANITOBA HYDRO	A58-98	Northern Lights Heritage Services	Grand Rapids Cemetery NORMAN	Mitigation plan developed to locate unmarked burials (See Page 27)
MANITOBA HIGHWAYS & TRANSPORTATION	A65-98	Quaternary Consultants Ltd.	St. Theresa Point – Wasagamack NORMAN	Undated heritage resources recovered
MANITOBA HYDRO	A67-98	Northern Lights Heritage Services	Whitemouth River EASTMAN	No heritage resources recovered
MANITOBA HYDRO	A69-98	Northern Lights Heritage Services	NW 36-11-18 WPM WESTMAN	No heritage resources recovered
CENTRA GAS MANITOBA	A71-98	Quaternary Consultants Ltd.	36-11-6 WPM CENTRAL	No heritage resources recovered
CENTRA GAS MANITOBA	A74-98	Quaternary Consultants Ltd.	Ste. Agathe area CENTRAL	No heritage resources recovered

Table 4. Continued

Proponent	Permit	Permit Holder	Location and Region	Results
CITY OF WINNIPEG	A75-98	Quaternary Consultants Ltd.	Pioneer Boulevard Extension WINNIPEG	*Ca.* 1890 to 1930 heritage resources recovered
BUFFALO POINT FIRST NATION	A77-98	Northern Lights Heritage Services	MOM'S Point area EASTMAN	*Ca.* 1850 to 1900 heritage resources recovered (See Page 29)
HILDERMAN THOMAS FRANK CRAM	A78-98	Quaternary Consultants Ltd.	R.L. 31, Parish of St. Norbert CENTRAL	No heritage resources recovered
MANITOBA TELEVISION	A79-98	Quaternary Consultants Ltd.	The Forks WINNIPEG	No significant heritage resources recovered
MANITOBA THEATRE FOR YOUNG PEOPLE	A80-98	Quaternary Consultants Ltd.	The Forks WINNIPEG	Pre-1640 A.D. and 1826 to 1881 A.D. heritage resources recovered (See Page 31)
FESTIVAL PARK	A81-98	Quaternary Consultants Ltd.	The Forks WINNIPEG	No significant heritage resources recovered

D. Results of Major Projects

New knowledge and useful information were generated by several of the projects conducted during the 1998-1999 fiscal year. Ten projects have been selected for further elaboration.

Projects are summarized by name, location, proponent, archaeologist conducting the study, a brief discussion of the project's results and title of the permit report. Heritage permit reports for these projects are on file with the Archaeological Assessment Services Unit of the Historic Resources Branch. Reports are made available for research purposes upon request and can be examined during the Branch's hours of operation, 8:30 A.M. to 4:30 P.M. Monday to Friday.

Project:	**Seven Sisters Town Site**
Location:	Junction of the Winnipeg and Whitemouth rivers
Proponent:	Manitoba Hydro
HRIA Conducted by:	C. Gordon Hill, Archaeological Assessment Services, Historic Resources Branch
Heritage Permit Number:	A29-98

Results: This permit was obtained to conduct a pre-impact assessment of the Seven Sisters town site and adjacent areas in anticipation of Manitoba Hydro's disposal of the property. The investigation initially concentrated on the eroding shoreline of the Winnipeg River north of the town site. Approximately 1 km of shoreline was examined west from the Seven Sisters Dam. Air photos indicate that this section of riverbank may be the original channel. However, the high and eroded banks seem to have been washed out at some point in the recent past. No heritage resources were observed along the river. The town site proper may be considered by some to be of heritage significance, as it represents historical industrial use and occupation in the region.

Hill also investigated the Whitemouth Falls Site. Previous work at this site indicated that the entire wayside park contained archaeological deposits extending from the shores of the Whitemouth and Winnipeg rivers through the cleared park areas and in the playground. The objective of the component of the pre-HRIA was to determine if the archaeological site extended beyond the cleared park by conducting a series of subsurface tests through the bush south of the park. Hill excavated six tests along a line 10 m into the bush, and one test 20 m south of the tree line. Three of the seven tests contained artifacts. Testing was continued along lines 20 and 30 m south of the tree line where two of the eight tests were positive. Hill then established a north-south datum line 50 m into the trees and excavated four test units. One test contained flakes and a ceramic rimsherd. Nineteen shovel tests were excavated, six of which were positive and it was concluded that the site extends at least 50 m south of the clearing in the bush.

A pedestrian survey was implemented on the east shore of the Whitemouth River to locate heritage resources. This area has little heritage resource potential, as it is low-lying and poorly drained. Thick bush prevented easy access to the better drained terraces toward the east.

Artifact Repository: Historic Resources Branch, Winnipeg, MB

Reference: C. Gordon Hill, Historic Resources Branch
Permit Summary Form for Manitoba Heritage Permit A29-98. Form on file, Manitoba Culture, Heritage and Citizenship, Historic Resources Branch, Winnipeg, MB.

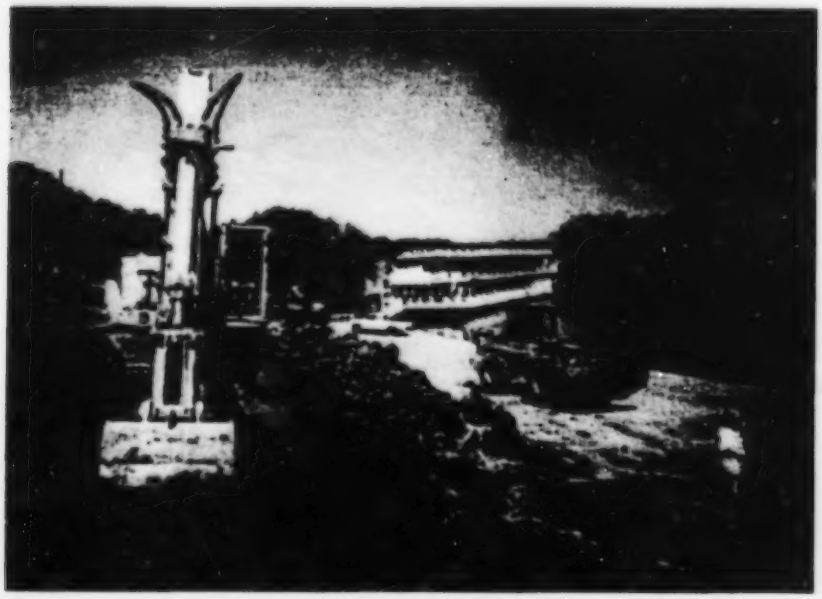
Project:	**Redwood Brewery Soil Remediation**
Location:	77 Redwood Avenue
Proponent:	Molson Breweries Western Division
HRIA Conducted by:	K. David McLeod, Archaeological Assessment Services, Historic Resources Branch
Heritage Permit Number:	A31-98

Results: McLeod obtained this heritage permit to conduct a pre-impact assessment of the soil remediation project along the west bank of the Red River. A vertically and horizontally extensive midden of "damaged-during-manufacture" bottles, as well as out-of-date, bottles had been deposited over the embankment since the early 1890s. Molson Breweries plan to sell the property, but had to remove contaminated soil as a result of environmental regulations.

McLeod monitored excavations along the riverbank and collected a number of bottles. The assemblage varied from clear soda and aerated water bottles to green or brown beer and liquor bottles. The sample covered a time span from the mid-1870s to the late 1930s. Drewry bottles have been found at archaeological sites dating after 1880 throughout Manitoba. Therefore, the Redwood Brewery monitoring acquired a comparative sample of complete and near complete bottles for future reference. The assemblage also provides a snapshot of bottle manufacturing between *ca.* 1880 and *ca.* 1920, as technology proceeded from the semi-automatic to fully automated process. The various types of Drewry trademarks will also provide a comparative reference for similar bottles, particularly those extremely fragmented, from various historic period sites.

Vertical extent of the bottle midden could not be determined as the soil remediation did not remove the deposit in its entirety. Any pre-1870 Red River homestead debris, if present, is still covered by a thick deposit of Drewry bottles. Most of the original brewery buildings were destroyed during periods of reconstruction and modernization after 1880.

Artifact Repository:	Historic Resources Branch, Winnipeg, MB
Reference:	K. David McLeod, Historic Resources Branch Archaeological Monitoring of Soil Remediation at the Former Molson/Drewry Brewery – 77 Redwood Avenue. October, 1998. MS on file, Manitoba Culture, Heritage and Citizenship, Historic Resources Branch, Winnipeg, MB.



Molson/Brewery soil remediation at 77 Redwood along the west bank of the Red River (photo Historic Resources Branch).

Project:	**Pine Falls Paper IWSA East Road**
Location:	East Side Lake Winnipeg
Proponent:	Pine Falls Paper Company
HRIA Conducted by:	C. Gordon Hill, Archaeological Assessment Services, Historic Resources Branch
Heritage Permit Number:	A37-98

Results: This permit was obtained to conduct a pre-impact assessment of the proposed route of the IWSA East all-weather road. On June 2 and 3, 1998, Historic Resources Branch staff examined proposed stream crossings on Longbody Creek, Pigeon River and Poplar River. Both shores of each waterway crossing were examined by surface collecting along the shoreline, examining any exposed soils, and shovel testing across the proposed right-of-way. No heritage resources were recovered at the Longbody Creek Crossing or at the three proposed crossings of the Pigeon River. An archaeological site was recorded on the east shore of the Poplar River.

The Palidwor Site (FeLc-4) was discovered in an area that had experienced a forest fire approximately eight years earlier. Flakes and ceramic sherds were found on the clay surface that had been exposed when the humus and leaf litter had burned. Shovel tests were excavated to determine the site size and significance. A concentration of ceramic sherds, flakes and one end scraper was recovered from the test pits. The site was estimated to cover 200 m^2 and related to a Laurel campsite that was occupied by a small group of people for a short duration approximately 2000 years ago.

In September, Branch staff returned to the Palidwor Site and excavated five 1 m^2 units. Two of the test units contained lithic flakes of local materials and one flake of Knife River flint. The artifacts were recovered between 1 and 5 cm below the surface and within 5 m from the artifact concentration found in June 1998. The ceramic sherds proved to be from a single vessel with psuedo-scallop shell decorations, smooth body exterior, a straight rim profile and coiled construction, all diagnostic characteristics of Laurel ceramics. The lithic assemblage, which included 37 microflakes, 2 utilized flakes and 2 scrapers, was the result of an Aboriginal craftsman producing and/or sharpening stone tools. It was recommended that Pine Falls Paper Company avoid this site or, if avoidance was impossible, that the site be subjected to further archaeological investigation prior to road construction.

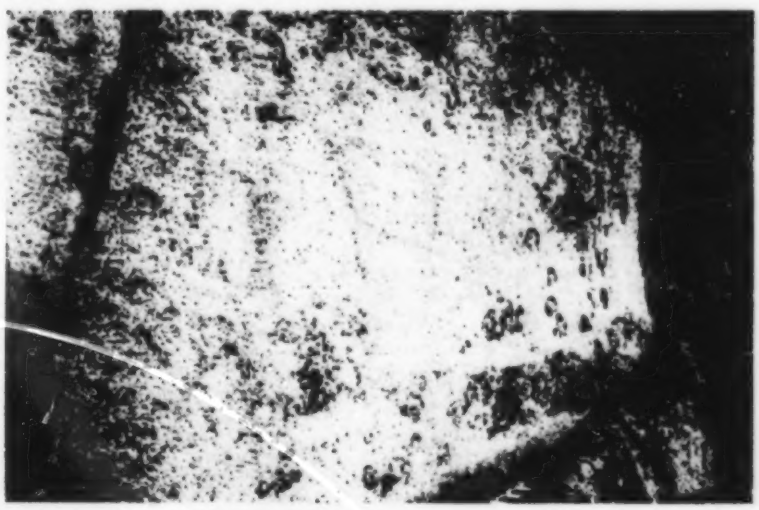
Prior to the September revisit, Branch staff searched *The Manitoba Archaeological Site Inventory* for all archaeological sites on the Poplar River between Weaver Lake and Wrong Lake. Four pictograph sites, first recorded by Selwyn Dewdney, were the only previously recorded sites. These sites were revisited because of a discrepancy between locations on the Branch base map and the site record forms. Furthermore, the proposed IWSA East road

will provide public access to these sites which increases the potential for vandalism. Sites FdLc-1, FdLc-2 and FeLc-3 were visited and photographed, while FeLc-1 could not be relocated.

Artifact Repository: Historic Resources Branch

Reference: C. Gordon Hill, Historic Resources Branch
Permit Summary Form for Manitoba Heritage Permit A37-98. Form on file, Manitoba Culture, Heritage and Citizenship, Historic Resources Branch, Winnipeg, MB.

Excavations in progress at the Palidwor Site(photo Historic Resources Branch).



FdLc-1, Fire Camp Site pictograph on the Poplar River, scale in lower left (photo Historic Resources Branch).

Project:	**Greene Avenue Burial**
Location:	194 Greene Avenue, Winnipeg, Manitoba
Proponent:	City of Winnipeg
HRIA Conducted by:	K. David McLeod, Archaeological Assessment Services, Historic Resources Branch Dr. Chris Meiklejohn, Department of Anthropology, University of Winnipeg
Heritage Permit Number:	A53-98

Results: This permit was obtained to conduct a salvage excavation of exposed human remains at 194 Greene Avenue. City of Winnipeg workers discovered the burial on July 17, 1998 when repairing the sewer line along the south side of the street. It was not known at the time the salvage operation was being conducted that human remains had been discovered when the sewer line at 194 Greene Avenue had been installed in 1948.

Because an Elder from the Aboriginal Centre of Winnipeg was unable to conduct a cleansing ceremony on the day the burial was exposed, the excavations were backfilled to protect the remains over the weekend. The cleansing ceremony was completed on Sunday, July 19th and the burial was removed on Monday, July 20th.

One individual was removed and subsequent analysis of the human remains revealed that the skull was missing. Because the lower portion of the individual had been impacted in the excavations, it was concluded that a portion of this burial could have been previously disturbed in 1948. The artifacts recovered with the body suggest a date of post-1860 to pre-1900 for interment. Because the assemblage is similar to that recovered with the Brazier Street burials in 1995, it was concluded that the Greene Avenue burial dated to the same time period and was probably Saulteaux.

Repository:	
Human Remains:	Anthropology Department, University of Winnipeg, Winnipeg MB
Artifacts:	Historic Resources Branch, Winnipeg, MB

Reference: K. David McLeod, Historic Resources Branch
Report on the Greene Avenue Burial: 194 Greene Avenue at Henderson Highway, December 1999. MS on file, Manitoba Culture, Heritage and Citizenship, Historic Resources Branch, Winnipeg, MB.

Greene Avenue sewer trench backfilled to protect burial (photo Historic Resources Branch)

Project	**Normand Park Burial**
Location:	Normand Park Drive
Proponent:	Historic Resources Branch
HRIA Conducted by:	K. David McLeod and C. Gordon Hill, Archaeological Assessment Services, Historic Resources Branch
Heritage Permit Number:	A68-98

Results: This permit was obtained to carry out the archaeological salvage of a pre-1640 A.D. burial that had eroded out of the riverbank in the Public Reserve in the Normand Park housing subdivision. After recording the location of the burial relative to property markers, as well as depth below the present ground surface, all dislodged bone and associated artifacts were collected from the top of the slumped bank. The wall profile above the remainder of the intact burial was trowelled to remove the upper strata. Several post-1840 artifacts were recovered from the upper stratum, a well-defined plowzone, but these relate to a Métis homestead occupation.

A number of lithic flakes, bone and pottery were retrieved from the fill directly above the individual. Based on rim design, the pottery appears to be Laurel. The individual was interred in a flexed position with the head to the south. Preliminary analysis of the individual suggests the burial to be that of an elderly female. A radio-carbon date is pending.

Repository:	
Human Remains:	Anthropology Department, University of Winnipeg, Winnipeg MB
Artifacts:	Historic Resources Branch, Winnipeg, MB
Reference:	K. David McLeod, Historic Resources Branch The Normand Park Burial. November 1999 MS on file, Manitoba Culture, Heritage and Citizenship, Historic Resources Branch, Winnipeg, MB.

Historic Resources Branch and Manitoba Energy and Mines staff examining the slumped bank at the Normand Park Burial Site
(photo Historic Resources Branch).

Project:	**Main – Norwood Bridges**
Location:	Main Street at Assiniboine Avenue to Lyndale Drive
Proponent:	City of Winnipeg
HRIA Conducted by:	Quaternary Consultants Ltd., Sid Kroker
Heritage Permit Number:	A24-98

Results: This permit was obtained to monitor excavations during reconstruction of roads leading to the rebuilt southbound bridges over the Assiniboine and Red rivers. The objectives of the monitoring program were to record the presence or absence of heritage resources, record stratigraphy and to mitigate if necessary. The 1998 operations occurred along the original roads within the existing rights-of-ways.

Main Street Bridge: Monitoring was conducted along the west side of Main Street from the easterly terminus of Assiniboine Avenue, across South Point and terminated at the junction of Lyndale Drive and St. Mary's Road. A rectangular wooden structure was recovered at the base of the Main Street excavations on the west side of the street at Assiniboine Avenue. The timbers, found at a depth of 1.30 m below grade, encompassed a series of morticed tongue-and-grooved milled planks. It was concluded that the planks were from either a collapsed wall or floor.

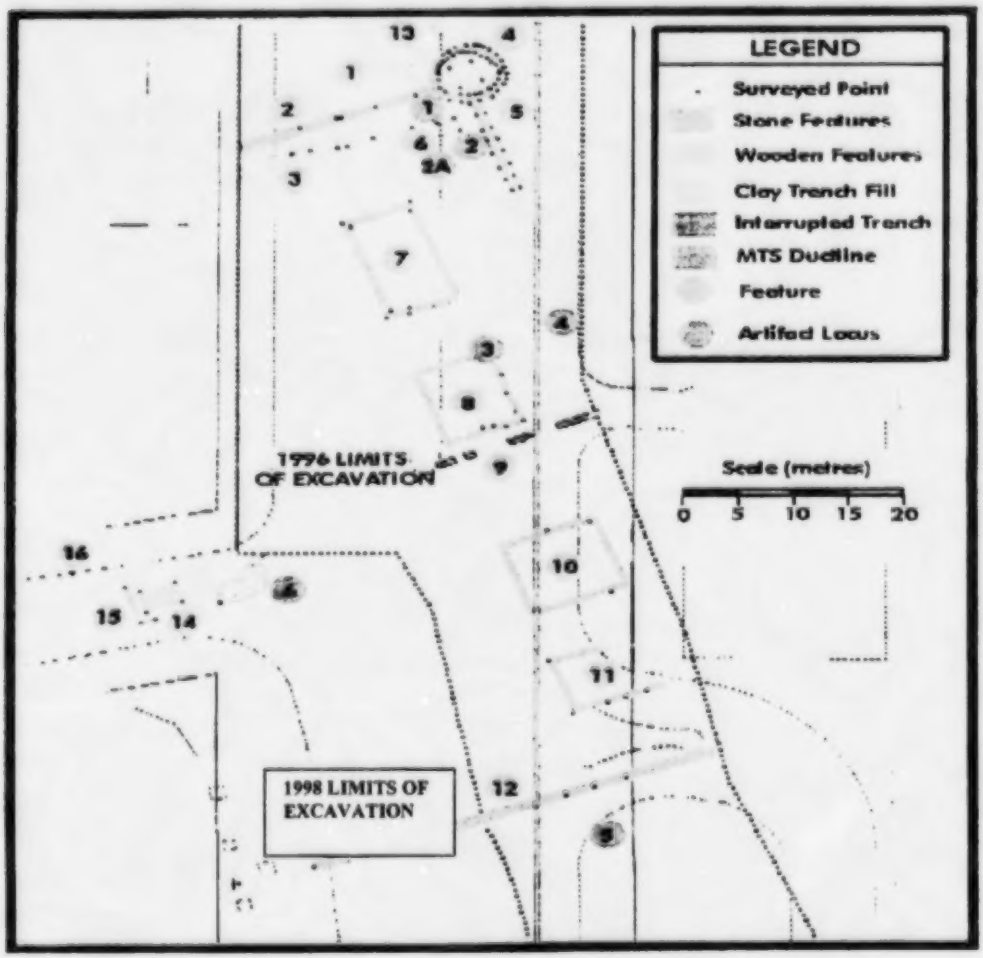
The monitoring program recovered an assortment of heritage resources that, collectively, span the last half of the nineteenth to early twentieth century. The project did not accumulate the wealth of information relating to Upper Fort Garry as did the 1996 reconstruction of the north-bound side of Main Street. The impact of post-1880 urban development was a major factor in this lack of *in situ* heritage resources.

With the completion of the 1998 project, Quaternary Consultants were able to conduct an in-depth analysis of the heritage resources recovered during the entire Main-Norwood Bridge construction project. A wealth of information regarding intact heritage resources relating to Upper Fort Garry were curated during the project. Furthermore, data regarding building location and, to a lesser extent, construction method were also collected.

Norwood Bridge: Road excavation at this component was confined to areas previously impacted by the original bridge construction. Neither heritage resources nor soil strata indicative of past human occupations were observed during the monitoring program.

Artifact Repository: Manitoba Museum of Man and Nature, Winnipeg, MB

Reference: Quaternary Consultants Ltd.
Archaeology of Main Street Roadworks: York Avenue to Taché Avenue 1996 – 1998. September, 1998. Ms on file, Manitoba Culture, Heritage and Citizenship, Historic Resources Branch, Winnipeg, MB.



Recorded Features During the Excavation of Main Street (map courtesy of Quaternary Consultants Ltd.).

Project:	**Lower Churchill River Weir**
Location:	Mosquito Point on the Churchill River
Proponent:	Manitoba Hydro
HRIA Conducted by:	Northern Lights Heritage Services, Dr. Virginia Petch
Heritage Permit Number:	A32-98 and A38-98

Results: Northern Lights Heritage Services obtained this permit to conduct a heritage resource impact assessment of Manitoba Hydro's Lower Churchill River Water Enhancement Project to identify any heritage resources that may be affected by borrow extraction. The area of impact is between Fifteen Mile Esker and Mosquito Point. In 1997, surveyors with Manitoba Hydro discovered a man-made rock feature on a rock outcrop near Mosquito Point. Northern Lights Heritage Services returned to the area in June 1998 to relocate and record the feature. It measured approximately 1.5 m long, 0.75 m wide and stood 0.25 m above the ground. It was composed of numerous rocks stacked one atop the other. No heritage resources were observed scattered on or near the rock cairn. One small bone fragment, believed to be rib, was observed inside the cairn.

Based on her experience in the Churchill area, Dr. Petch concluded that the feature was a burial which dated from 60 to 100 years old. Cultural affiliation could not be ascertained because the area was known to have been occupied historically by both Dene and Cree. The Sayisi Dene First Nation at Tadoule Lake, the Kischikamee Council and the Town of Churchill were contacted by Northern Lights Heritage Services and a number of heritage resource management options were outlined. All persons contacted recommended that the burial remain intact and be protected. A 30 m buffer zone surrounding the burial was established and measures were taken to protect the feature from nearby quarry blasting.

Artifact Repository: No artifacts were collected during the field assessment

Reference: Northern Lights Heritage Services, Dr. Virginia Petch
Letter Reports, June 4 and June 18, 1998. MS on file, Manitoba Culture, Heritage and Citizenship, Historic Resources Branch, Winnipeg, MB.

Lower Churchill River area (photo courtesy Northern Lights Heritage Services).

Project:	**Grand Rapids Cemetery**
Location:	Grand Rapids (NW 17-48-13 WPM)
Proponent:	Manitoba Hydro
HRIA Conducted by:	Northern Lights Heritage Services, Dr. Virginia Petch
Heritage Permit Number:	A58-98

Results: Northern Lights received this permit to conduct a heritage resource impact assessment of the cemetery along the Saskatchewan River. In 1998, the Operations Manager at Manitoba Hydro's Grand Rapids Generating Station received a request from the Grade 8 class at Grand Rapids School to examine the historical cemetery located in the limestone quarry on Manitoba Hydro property. Manitoba Hydro staff did not have much information about this cemetery. However, it appeared that *ca.* 1961, as quarrying for construction of the hydroelectric dam was being conducted, the south face of the cemetery was impacted. At that time a sign was erected and a fence installed to enclose the cemetery. Over the intervening 38 years, the condition of the site was not monitored and, therefore, Northern Lights Heritage Services was retained to relocate the cemetery, assess its condition and devise a restoration action plan.

Dr. Petch met with Grand Rapids First Nation councillor William Furland and Education Director Linda Ballentyne. During an initial visit to the site, an old sign and the remains of a fence were located. It was agreed that the Elders Justice Committee should make decisions regarding the cemetery and the types of restoration that were acceptable. A second meeting was held with the Elders Justice Committee and the scope of the project outlined. The Elders Justice Committee drafted a list of recommendations that were submitted to Manitoba Hydro. Upon review of the recommendations, Manitoba Hydro suggested that a table of activities, necessary equipment and costs be submitted to Manitoba Hydro. These terms of reference were drafted by Northern Lights Heritage Services and forwarded to the Elders Justice Committee. During the winter of 1998-1999, the Elders discussed restoration procedures and costs of the various tasks, which were submitted to Manitoba Hydro and the budget approved. As part of restoration activities, a remote sensing survey using an EM38 ground conductivity meter was recommended to determine the orientation and number of graves; the survey is planned for 1999.

Artifact Repository:	No artifacts were collected during the field assessment
Reference	Northern Lights Heritage Services, Dr. Virginia Petch Grand Rapids Historical Cemetery, FgLt-4: Archaeological Survey and Remote Sensing Report. Ms on file, Manitoba Culture, Heritage and Citizenship, Historic Resources Branch, Winnipeg, MB

Northern Lights Heritage Services staff, Rachel Cook from Grand Rapids First Nation, examining Grand Rapids Cemetery (photo courtesy Northern Lights Heritage Services).

Project:	**Buffalo Point First Nation Casino**
Location:	MOM Corner
Proponent:	Buffalo Point First Nation
HRIA Conducted by:	Northern Lights Heritage Services, Dr. Virginia Petch
Heritage Permit Number:	A77-98

Results: The Branch was requested by Northern Lights Heritage Services to conduct an electromagnetic ground conductivity survey (EMGC) at Buffalo Point First Nation. Two areas were examined with an EM-38 ground conductivity meter, MOM Corner and the South Shore. MOM Corner is the site of a proposed casino and hotel, while a Teepee Village Rental Accommodation area is proposed at the South Shore location.

MOM Corner: Branch staff had previously located historical maps for the Buffalo Point area which showed a Hudson's Bay Company trade post in this general location sometime after the mid-1850s or early 1860s. Additional archival research by a Buffalo Point consultant found a 1929 map depicting this area with "houses" and "graves" marked near the shoreline. At present it is not known if this reference was to a single dwelling plus grave sites or, rather, to traditional Ojibwa graves covered with wooden "houses". The purpose of the remote sensing survey was to investigate a large cleared area adjacent to MOM Corner to identify any subsurface features.

The EMGC survey at MOM Corner revealed that metal was strewn across the site, particularly in proximity to a rectangular depression. This information was provided to Northern Lights Heritage Services, which then tested several anomalies in selected portions of the EMGC grid. The testing program proved that the metal relates to a *ca.* 1900 structure that stood over the depression. A mounded area was observed outside of the EMGC grid along the shoreline embankment and, when tested, produced metal and lithic artifacts that pre-dated 1900. Northern Lights Heritage Services recommended further testing of this mound in 1999.

South Shore: A number of depressions are scattered throughout this area but time allowed examination of one by remote sensing. A 5 m x 5 m grid was surveyed and revealed that a quantity of metal was buried in the depression. Subsequent testing proved that this feature was not a burial.

Artifact Repository: Buffalo Point First Nation Band Office

Reference: Historic Resources Branch, K. David McLeod and Patricia Badertscher
Northern Lights Heritage Services, Dr. Virginia Petch
Buffalo Point Electromagnetic Ground Conductivity Survey MOM Corner and South Shore October 1998. MS on file, Manitoba Culture, Heritage and Citizenship, Historic Resources Branch, Winnipeg, MB.

MOM Corner locale at Buffalo Point First Nation in southeast Manitoba (photo courtesy Northern Lights Heritage Services).

Project: **Manitoba Theatre for Young People**

Location: The Forks

Proponent: Manitoba Theatre for Young People

HRIA Conducted by: Quaternary Consultants Ltd., Sid Kroker

Heritage Permit Number: A80-98

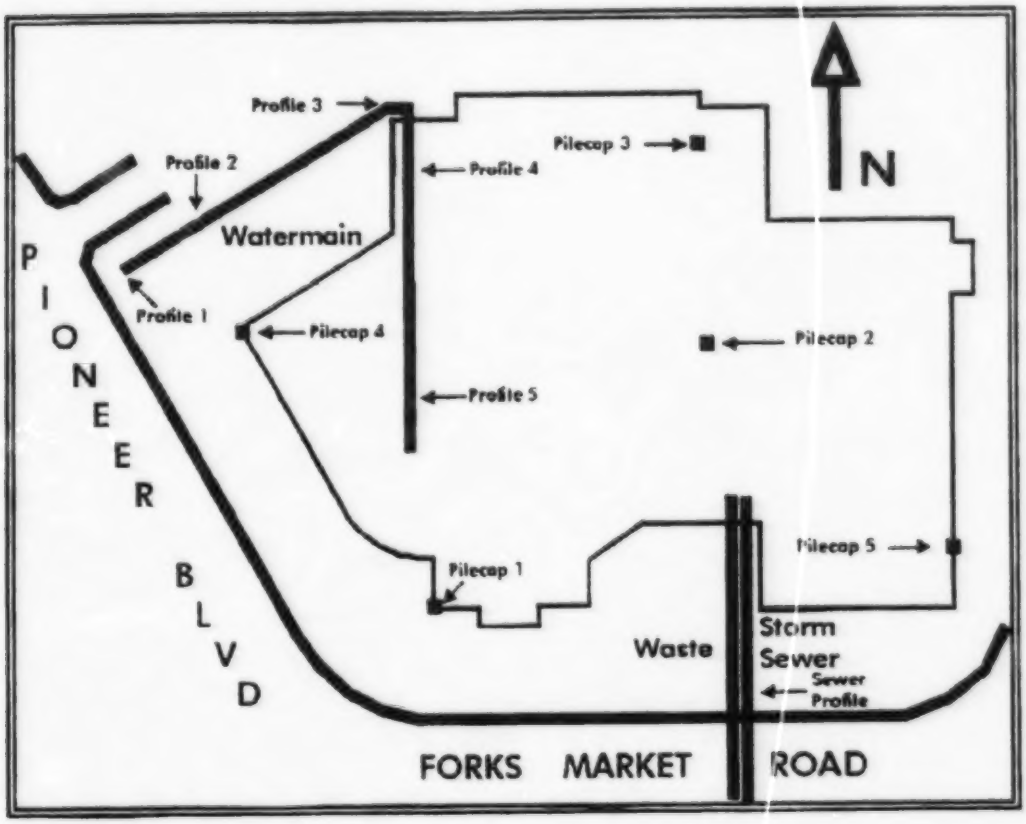
Results: Quaternary Consultants Ltd. obtained this permit to monitor auger holes for concrete piles, excavations for the pouring of pilecaps and foundation walls and excavations for the installations of water and sewer pipes. The theatre was being constructed at the northeast corner of the intersection of Pioneer Boulevard and Forks Market Road in an area of undisturbed soils.

Auger drilling recovered a beaver bone in one hole but no additional heritage resources. The open cut excavations revealed rather complex stratigraphic profiles. The soil strata at The Forks are rarely continuous, as a result of varying degrees of deposition and erosion during flood episodes. Two discrete historic period strata were found: a railroad cinder horizon and an organic horizon dating somewhere between 1826 and 1881. A bison bone was found at a depth of 1.35 m in the watermain excavations.

Although minimal evidence of cultural activity at this specific location was recorded, the monitoring resulted in compilation of soil stratigraphic sequences which aid in the determination of the chronology and intensity of floods in the Red River valley.

Artifact Repository: Manitoba Museum of Man and Nature, Winnipeg, MB

Reference: Quaternary Consultants Ltd., Sid Kroker
Archaeological Monitoring of the Construction of the Manitoba Theatre for Young People at The Forks 1999. MS on file, Manitoba Culture, Heritage and Citizenship, Historic Resources Branch, Winnipeg, MB.



Theatre footprint with locations of service excavations and soil profiles (map courtesy Quaternary Consultants Ltd.).

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Petch, Virginia, K. David McLeod and Patricia M. Badertscher
1998 Buffalo Point Electromagnetic Ground Conductivity Survey MOM Corner and South Shore. Ms on file, Historic Resources Branch, Manitoba Culture, Heritage and Citizenship, Winnipeg MB

Quaternary Consultants Limited
1998 Archaeology of Main Street Roadworks: York Avenue to Tache Avenue 1996-1998. Ms on file Manitoba Culture, Heritage and Citizenship, Historic Resources Branch, Winnipeg, MB.

1999 Archaeological Monitoring of the Construction of the Manitoba Theatre for Young People at The Forks. MS on file, Historic Resources Branch, Manitoba Culture, Heritage and Citizenship, Winnipeg MB.

Appendix 1.
Heritage Resources Screening Criteria

1. **Proximity to known heritage sites**
   To a great extent, the availability of natural resources such as food, shelter and water determined human settlement in the past. Consequently, new heritage resource sites are generally associated with these resources and other heritage resource sites that have already been identified.

2. **Proximity to areas previously investigated for heritage concerns**
   An area such as a planning district or rural municipality, which has already been inventoried for heritage resources, is less likely to contain unidentified heritage resources.

3. **Size of project**
   It is assumed that the larger the land area to be affected, the more likely heritage resources will be a matter of concern.

4. **Prior use and/or land disturbance**
   It is recognized that previous land modification activities will have adversely affected the integrity of any heritage resources that may be present.

5. **Archival data available**
   In addition to archaeological data, environmental, historical and geographical materials are used to gain knowledge about the locations of developments.

6. **Proximity to watercourses and bodies of water**
   Because water is required for plant, animal and human existence, heritage resource sites are usually associated with water resources.

7. **Landform features to be affected**
   Certain landforms, such as former beach ridges of glacial Lake Agassiz, are known to be associated with early human occupation of the province.

Appendix 2.
Basic Policy Statement Relative to Heritage Resources

Objectives:

1. To identify heritage resources in the municipality.

2. To preserve and protect the heritage resources.

3. To encourage the public awareness of, understanding of and appreciation for the heritage resources.

Policies:

1. The municipality shall encourage and facilitate the identification of heritage resources in the district.

2. The municipality shall endeavour to preserve and protect its heritage resources through the judicious use of statutory prohibitions in demolition, restrictive zoning by-laws, subdivision control procedures, issuance of development permits, design regulation by-laws, and designation of heritage sites.

3. The municipality shall encourage the formation of a municipal heritage committee in order to identify, commemorate and protect heritage resources and to provide a source of advice on heritage issues.

Implementation:

1. To ensure that heritage resources are not lost without the opportunity for proper exploration, the municipality should request the local Municipal Heritage Advisory Committee (MHAC), where one exists, and the Historic Resources Branch to identify sites and to delineate areas with high heritage resource potential.

2. In order to preserve and protect the heritage resources, the municipality should designate municipal sites, upon the advice of the local Municipal Heritage Advisory Committee, and should enact a by-law to provide for the protection of any Municipal Heritage Sites, as provided for under *The Heritage Resources Act*.

3. Furthermore, the municipality shall refer any proposed development, subdivision, change in land use, demolition, alteration or similar activity which may affect an identified site or the areas delineated as having high heritage resource potential to the municipal heritage committee and the Manitoba Historic Resources Branch for review and comment.

4. To encourage the public awareness of and appreciation for the heritage resources, the municipality should erect commemorative markers, prepare informational material, support educational programs and provide assistance, as deemed appropriate.

Definitions:

"Designation" refers to the process of legally protecting sites, whether by the Province, as set forth in Part II of *The Heritage Resources Act*, or by the local municipality, as set forth in Part III of the said Act.

"Heritage Resource" includes:

(i) a heritage site; and
(ii) any work or assembly of works of nature or of human endeavour that is of value for its archaeological, palaeontological, prehistoric, historic, cultural, natural, scientific or aesthetic features.

"Heritage Site" means any site containing heritage resources that has been designated.

"Municipal Heritage Advisory Committee" means a group of persons appointed, by by-law, by a municipality to provide advice to the municipality on heritage issues as described in *The Heritage Resources Act*, Section 34(i) (e).

"Municipality" means any locality the inhabitants of which are incorporated and continued under the authority of *The Municipal Act* or some other Act of the Legislature, and includes a rural municipality, an incorporated city, town or village, a local government district and includes Northern Manitoba as defined in *The Northern Affairs Act* and any locality within Northern Manitoba for which provision is made in that Act, and includes the council or other body or persons authorized to act for a municipality as so defined.

"Site" means, as the case may require:

(i) an area or a place; or
(ii) a parcel of land; or
(iii) a building or structure; or
(iv) an exterior or interior portion or segment of a building or structure; within the province.